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14. ABSTRACT The significance of the project is that a new family of functional materials and coatings derived from the silk systems will be generated, with the silk component serving as the organizing moiety and the functional domains added to the silk providing enhanced properties for the materials – thus, light weight materials, electronic properties and related features are anticipated through the precise control of functional domains within and on the silk well-defined material templates. As examples, light weight strong porous matrices formed from silks and silk composites, by exploitation of silk gelation features will be pursued. A next generation set of robust materials for a range of functional applications of potential relevance to Air Force needs is envisioned with the technology under study.						
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Abstract

The goal is to exploit the novel structural, physical and biological features of silk proteins towards functionalization of materials systems generated from this unique family of protein. A new generation of functional silk systems is sought to provide novel materials with precise control of material features. Three main directions are planned, building off of continuing insight into the self-assembly and structural control of silk-based materials: (a) protein chimeras to form organic (silk) – inorganic nanocomposites by extending our recent studies with silk-silica designs but to new variants such as additional components, (b) formation of electronic materials using a similar design strategy but based on enzymatic coupling reactions to form conducting polymers, and (c) continuing to understand and exploit novel processing approaches with these proteins towards new functional materials systems. The significance of the project is that a new family of functional materials and coatings derived from the silk systems will be generated, with the silk component serving as the organizing moiety and the functional domains added to the silk providing enhanced properties for the materials – thus, light weight materials, electronic properties and related features are anticipated through the precise control of functional domains within and on the silk well-defined material templates. As examples, light weight strong porous matrices formed from silks and silk composites, by exploitation of silk gelation features will be pursued. A next generation set of robust materials for a range of functional applications of potential relevance to Air Force needs is envisioned with the technology under study.

Objectives

(a) silk protein chimeras for new functions

Year 1 - design new silk chimeras to combine silk protein domains with silica forming domains or new metal binding domains

Year 2 - clone and express these new silk variants, purify and characterize the recombinant proteins

Year 3 - characterize functional features of the new systems

(b) formation of electronic materials with silk

Year 1 - determine flexible electronic displays on silk

Year 2 - determine impact of electric fields on silk assembly

Year 3 - explore tyrosine coupling reactions to generate conductive silk systems

(c) exploit novel processing approaches for silk

Year 1 – PEGylation of silks to alter surface wetting

Year 2 – sonication induced silk assembly

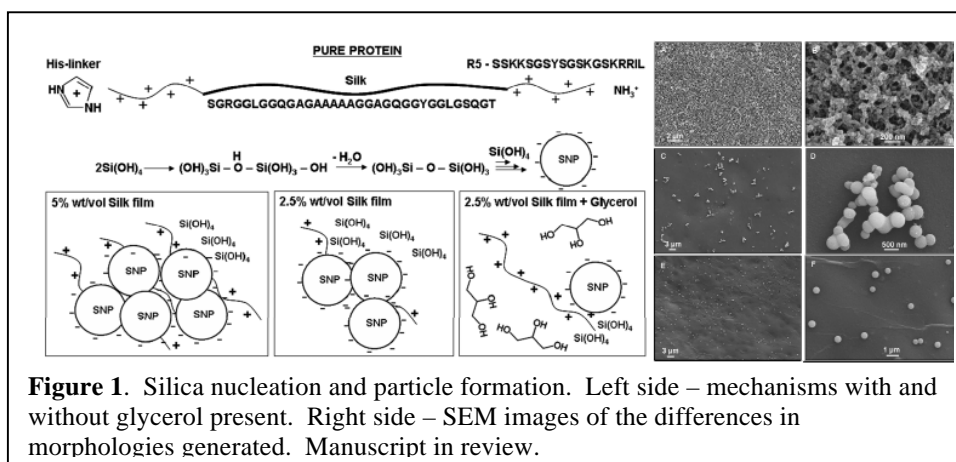
Year 3 - determine control of surface patterning on silk for optical materials

Findings

(a) Silk protein chimeras for new functions:

Year 1 - design new chimeras to combine silk domains with other silica forming domains and new metal binding domains

New variations in the functional silk designs were prepared by bioengineering, with variants void of purification tags to allow better interpretation of structure-assembly relationships related to materials function, and new insight into self-assembly. By incorporating peptide sequences identified by phage display into silk, new materials which incorporate mineral binding functional of the peptide while retaining the useful functional properties of the silk are attained. A family of fusion proteins with silk and metal binding peptides was prepared via genetic engineering (Figure 1). The various structures were



proteins. A genetic combination of spider dragline silk sequence (*Nephila clavipes*) and the silaffin derived R5 peptide of the diatom (*Cylindrotheca fusiformis*) led to the bioinspired synthesis of 3D porous silica networks, clustered silica nanoparticles (SNPs), or single/isolated SNPs. We anticipate that these novel silica-based biomaterials will have widespread applications due to the ability to regulate the location and features of silica. The silk component serves as an organic scaffold that controls material stability and allows multiple modes of processing. Si-derived nanostructures with strong morphological and spatial control are attractive in electronics, biosensors, microfluidic devices, and DNA microarray technology. The novelty in material design also allows for applications in biodopants and protein-silica nanocomposites. Different mineral phase loading and morphologies can be tailored synthetically, thus altering the biomaterial properties.

Year 2 - clone and express these new silk variants, purify and characterize the recombinant proteins

The design, construction, and characterization of a novel family of spider silk-like block copolymers was described. The design was based on the assembly of individual spider silk modules, in particular poly-alanine (A) and glycine-rich (B) blocks, that display different phase behavior in aqueous solution. Spider silk was chosen as a model for these block copolymer studies based on its extraordinary material properties, such as toughness, biocompatibility and biodegradability. Trends in spider silk-like block copolymer secondary structure and assembly behavior into specific material morphologies were determined as a function of the number of hydrophobic blocks, the presence of a hydrophilic purification tag and solvent effects. Structures and morphologies were assessed by Fourier Transform Infrared spectroscopy and Scanning Electron Microscopy. In terms of structure, β -sheet content increased with an increase in the number of poly-alanine blocks and the purification tag had significant impact on the secondary structure. In terms of morphology, spheres, rod-like structures, bowl-shaped micelles, and giant compound micelles were observed and the morphologies were linked with the size of the hydrophobic block, the presence of the purification tag and solvent environment. This study provides a basis for future designs of smart biomaterials based on spider silk chemistries, with controlled structure-architecture-function relationships.

Year 3 - characterize functional features of the new systems

Genetically Engineered Chimeric Silk/Metal Binding Proteins – Similar to the above systems, fusion proteins with metal binding domains and silks were prepared and studied. As an example, fusion proteins for titanium interactions were studied for function in controlling interactions with the metal phase. Various silk chemistries were compared for outcomes as shown in Figure 2, with some conditions demonstrating improved precipitation of titanium for functional outcomes. These would be the lead chemistries to pursue for scale up. The reaction conditions included TiO_2 from $\text{Ti}[\text{BALDH}]$ in water, 1 mg/ml protein, with the peptides Ti1: QPYLFATDSLIK and Ti2: GHTHYHAVRTQT. The peptides

studied in solution and on surfaces with respect to metallization. In addition, ambient conditions were used for the control of silica morphology and distribution on the surface of silk films utilizing genetically engineered chimeric

Mineralization – TiO₂

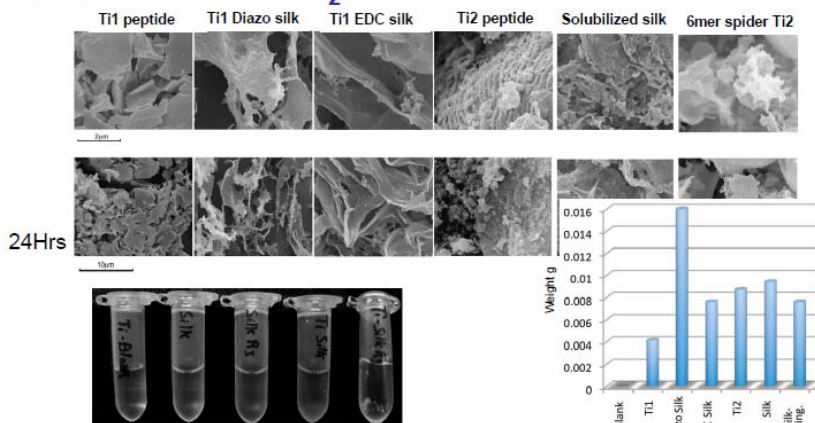


Figure 2. TiO₂ formation from silk-peptide chimeras designed from phage display titanium binding sequences. Various reactions are shown based on modifications in silk chemistry along with the genetic variants. Precipitation of metal can be seen in the sample on the right in the bottom panel of Eppendorf tubes with quantitation on the right figure.

were determined by the Air Force Labs through phage display, and were fused to the silk at the genetic level, followed by expression, purification and then functional studies as shown in the Figure 2.

Silk Degradation – the studies on the synthesis of new silk proteins also led to detailed characterization of the degradation mechanisms for these proteins, to fully understand the materials lifecycle (Figure 3).

(b) formation of electronic materials with silk

Year 1 - determine flexible electronic displays on silk

We developed unconventional material processing and device fabrication procedures by combining silk and with silicon nanomaterials, to generate new flexible electronic devices (Figure 4). A technology of this type could open various possible applications for insertion of high performance flexible electronics into implantable devices. For the fabrication process, single crystalline nanomembranes of silicon were used to construct transistors on ultrathin sheets of polyimide. Briefly, the doped silicon nanomembranes were transfer printed onto a film of polyimide and then cast onto a thin sacrificial layer of polymethylmethacrylate on a silicon wafer wafer for processing. After

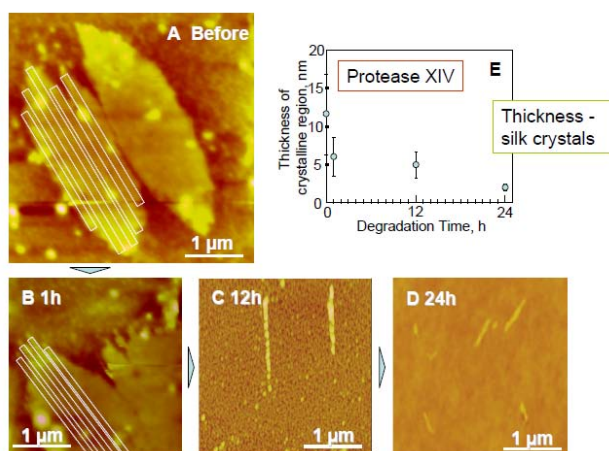


Figure 3. Enzymatic degradation of silk beta sheet crystals using protease XIV. Slow erosion of the crystals is evident by AFM images with time, as well as by measuring thickness in of the crystals as shown in the insert.

printing, a spin coating a layer of polyimide was used to encapsulate the active devices. Dry etching the polymer layers completed the fabrication of an array of isolated devices on PMMA, which was then dissolved with acetone to release the devices from the carrier wafer. These devices were lifted onto the surface of a transfer stamp of polydimethylsiloxane and then transfer printed to a spun cast film of silk on a silicon substrate or a freestanding silk membrane. A layer of silk served as an adhesive for transfer, which involves first establishing conformal contact with the silk substrate on a hot plate and then slowly retrieving the stamp.

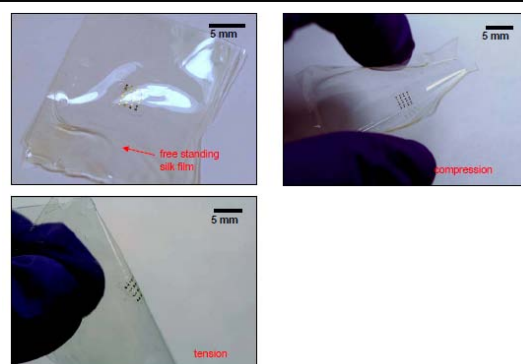


Figure 4. Flexible clear silk film with printed electrodes. Flexing the film does not dislodge the metal, thus the interface is strong.

Year 2 - determine impact of electric fields on silk assembly

We reported novel electrochemical behavior of silk proteins to generate adhesives. This biomimetic system demonstrates reversible materials properties and novel behavior on both hydrated and dry surfaces, suggesting a broad range of applications. The mechanisms and functional outcomes demonstrated with this silk electrogelation or egel process are not observed with other commonly studied polymers. We anticipate that this difference is due to the unique block copolymer structure of silk and dominant hydrophobicity, combined with the polymorphic behavior of the protein. The system functions when silk solutions are placed in a low voltage direct current system, where the gel forms at the positive electrode. The process appears to be due to a combination of local changes in pH due to electrolysis, combined with conformational changes in the protein with an increase in helical content. There is no beta sheet formed under these conditions, thus the reversibility of the process. Upon reversing the poles, the gel dissipates from the original positive electrode and now forms at the new positive electrode. If the voltages is increased, then the gel can be induced to form beta sheets and lock in the structure.

Year 3 - explore tyrosine coupling reactions to generate conductive silk systems

We conducted preliminary reactions between silk films and tyrosines as a mode to functionalize the silk surface for conducting polymer features. The reactions were conducted with peroxidase enzymes to carry out a free radical coupling reaction. However, the consistency in film properties was poor and we need to improve the control of the surface chemistry. One approach we have begun to pursue is to embed the enzyme within the film, to be able to control the surface reactions better. In addition we have conducted a series of studies related to the impact of electric fields on silk properties. First, we have pursued questions of breakdown voltage silk thin films, where preliminary data suggested about 1 GV/m. These efforts are continuing in collaboration with the Air Force Materials lab to refine the measurements and determine more accurate numbers.

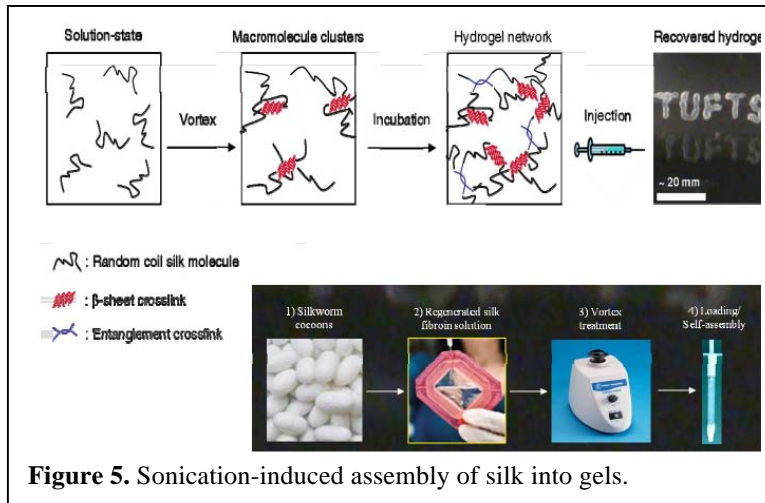
(c) exploit novel processing approaches with silk

Year 1 – PEGylation of silks to alter surface wetting

Silk fibroin film surfaces were PEGylated by reaction with cyanuric chloride-activated poly (ethylene glycol) (PEG). Reactions with different concentrations of activated PEG generated films with PEG graft densities from 0.02 to 0.4 mg per square cm of silk fibroin. Increased PEGylation resulted in increased hydrophilicity as analyzed by contact angle, and a smoother morphology based on scanning electron microscopy (SEM). Increased PEGylation decreased protein adsorption and decreased the attachment and proliferation of human fibroblasts over two weeks. Increased concentration of PEG on the silk fibroin surfaces also decreased the proliferation of cells. Surface PEGylated silk fibroin films could be useful anti-adhesion materials for many applications when considered along with the unique mechanical and tailorable degradation profiles of silk fibroin.

Year 2 – Sonication induced silk assembly

Purified native silk fibroin forms β -sheet-rich, physically cross-linked, hydrogels from aqueous solution, in a process influenced by environmental parameters. Previously we reported gelation times of days to weeks for aqueous native silk protein solutions, with high ionic strength and temperature and low pH responsible for increasing gelation kinetics. We reported a novel method to accelerate the process and control silk fibroin gelation through ultrasonication (Figure 5). Depending on the sonication parameters, including power output and time, along with silk fibroin concentration, gelation could be controlled from minutes to hours, allowing the post-sonication addition of cells prior to final gel setting. Mechanistically, ultrasonication initiated the formation of β -sheets by alteration in hydrophobic hydration, thus accelerating the formation of physical cross-links responsible for gel stabilization. K^+ at physiological concentrations and low pH promoted gelation, which was not observed in the presence of Ca^{2+} . The hydrogels were assessed for mechanical properties and proteolytic degradation; reported values matched or exceeded other cell-encapsulating gel material systems. Cells were successfully incorporated into

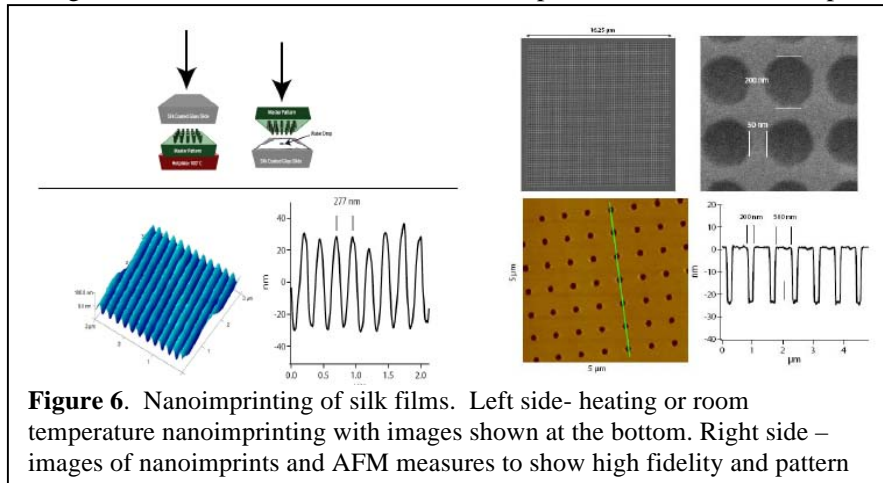


these silk fibroin hydrogels after sonication, followed by rapid gelation and sustained cell function. Sonicated silk fibroin solutions at 4%, 8%, and 12% (w/v), followed by mixing in cells, gelled within 0.5–2 h. The cells grew and proliferated in the 4% gels over 21 days, while survival was lower in the gels with higher protein content. Thus, sonication provides a useful new tool with which to initiate rapid sol–gel transitions, such as for cell encapsulation.

Year 3 - control of surface patterning on silk for new optical

materials

We optimized the all aqueous processing of silk fibroin into novel surface nanopatterned protein materials. We exploited control of this nanomorphology to optimize the optical features of these silk protein systems. We demonstrated control of surface morphology down to 125 nanometers with fidelity over large length scales. This surface nanopatterning allows the silk protein to be formed into diffractive optics such as diffraction gratings, pattern generators and lenses, due to novel aqueous processing into optically clear materials via control of beta sheet crystallinity. Further, we incorporate biological components, such as hemoglobin and the enzyme peroxidase, during the process of forming the silk diffraction gratings. The ambient processing of the silk protein in water, in combination with these bioactive components, allows these entrained molecules to retain activity and provide added functions and selectivity to the optically active silk films. Thus, combinations of biochemical and optical readout is feasible and provides in a single, disposable/all degradable element with both spectral discrimination and biological function. These new surface nanopatterned, bioactive silk protein-based material systems offer



a unique combination of features potentially useful for a range of biosensor needs, particularly when considered in concert with the remarkable mechanical properties of these proteins, their biocompatibility and controllable biodegradation. An example of nanoimprinting of silk films is shown in Figure 6.

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Vladimir Tsukuk, Georgia Tech, materials characterization

Rajesh Naik, Air Force Materials lab, materials preparation and characterization

James Grote, Air Force Materials lab, electronic properties of silk materials

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Interactions/Transitions

Rajesh Naik - Air Force Materials Lab – joint group meetings and visits by researchers to promote synergy with the materials, functions and applications – has led to new directions in the effort towards optics and sensor systems with many of the applications continuing to be developed jointly

Holly Carpenter – clones and approaches for reflectin protein studies that evolved out of the program, hosting her student this summer in the lab to learn additional techniques

Reflectin Proteins – has spun off into a new AFOSR project